

The Letter will be compiled based on the information below

MEC COMMENTS:	MIDVAAL RESPONSE
SPATIAL PLANNING	
<p>The Municipality is acknowledged for attaching the full 2019/2020 Spatial Development Framework (SDF). Various national and provincial policies are acknowledged and articulated within the SDF. However, the IUDF is referred to as the Gauteng IUDF and it must be noted that the IUDF is a national policy. The incorrect map is used as the GSDF 2030 composite map in Figure 3. The municipality is advised to use correct composite. Housing demand is presented in the SDF and planned locations are provided.</p> <p>However, the municipality is urged make a spatial representation of land identified for future residential development on a map format. Nodal hierarchy are identified inclusive of characteristics. The municipality has indicated the importance of linking human settlement projects to economic opportunities to combat the spatial imbalances of the past. Further articulation must be given on how the municipality intends to link housing facilities to local economic development, nodal priorities, transport/mobility support in outlying settlements.</p> <p>Although a lot of effort is spent on economic development, the NDP Urban Network Strategy is not acknowledged and no mention is made of NDP projects or Township regeneration. The SDF should focus on township regeneration efforts in order to create hubs in accordance with the NDPs Urban Network Strategy. Agriculture is promoted and a specific Midvaal agricultural policy is developed. Small scale agricultural activities are not indicated and not prioritised. The municipality is required to spatially reference where existing small-</p>	<p><u>Comments received from d & P</u></p> <p>The Draft 2020/2021 Midvaal SDF has been amended to refer to the IUNF as a National Policy (Page 24)</p> <p>The correct map for the GSDF has been replace on page 28 of the Draft 2020/2021 Midvaal SDF.</p> <p>Land identified for future housing is articulated on page 77 -76 and page 139 -141 with the map on page 142 of the Draft 2020/2021 Midvaal SDF.</p> <p>To be confirmed</p> <p>The NDP and Urban Network Strategy and rural town regeneration is included on page 40 of the Draft 2020/2021 Midvaal SDF.</p> <p>Small scale agricultural activities are expressed on page 71 & 72 and the map on page 68.</p>

<p>scale agriculture activities are situated and where such activities are encouraged.</p>	
<p align="center">ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</p>	
<p>The municipality lacks overall integrated environmental management plans. However, the municipality identify air pollution, waste pollution in the form of illegal dumping and pollution from manufacturing. The municipality indicates that financial and technical constraints impede their ability to implement proper environmental management. In light of that, it is therefore imperative that the municipality addresses the issue of budget and resources allocation towards achieving this goal. In addition to that, the municipality needs to develop or align to the following strategies as identified in the IDP review in order to deal with some of the encountered challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sedibeng DM Climate Change Mitigation Strategy • GOARD Climate Change Overarching Strategy • Sedibeng DM Air Quality Management Plan and by laws • Climate Change Let's Respond Toolkit for Local Government • Sedibeng DM Integrated Waste Management Plan and by laws • Sedibeng DM Bioregional Plan • Bontle ke Botha Clean Up campaigns • Celebrate Ad hoc Environmental Calendar days for awareness purposes 	<p><u>Comment Received from Community Services</u></p> <p>The demarcation of the Vaal Triangle Air Priority Area includes two district municipalities and one metropolitan municipality namely Sedibeng District Municipality (Gauteng Province), Fezile Dab; District Municipality (Free State Province) and the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality (Gauteng Province). The Local municipalities include Emfuleni Local Municipality and Midvaal Local Municipality in Sedibeng, Administrative Regions 6 (Doornkop/Soweto); 10 {Diepkloof/Meadowlands}, and 11 (Ennerdale/Orange Farm) within the City of Johannesburg; and the Metsimaholo Local Municipality {Northern Free State} (Figure 1). The priority area covers approximately 3,600 km² and houses a population of -2,532,362 (based on the 2001 Census) with the highest population density falling within Soweto and Emfuleni Local Municipality.</p> <p>Priority Pollutants within the VTAPA</p> <p>Based on the available monitoring data, the major findings of the air quality assessment indicated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Particulate concentrations are elevated over most areas of the VTAPA, particularly in residential areas where domestic coal burning is occurring and areas neighbouring major industrial operations. • Sulphur dioxide concentrations are reduced in both the residential and industrial stations, although exceedances were recorded on several occasions at Jabavu and Orange Farm and in Sasolburg. • Nitrogen dioxide concentrations are low in the VTAPA. although a seasonal signature was observed in NO₂ concentrations. Nitrogen dioxide concentrations have a regional impact within the Vaal Triangle. • Carbon monoxide concentrations are not considered to be significant in the VTAPA. • Ozone concentrations are elevated in areas surrounding major industrial operations with exceedances of the one hour average target recorded on numerous occasions. Ozone concentrations measured at Makalu are representative of known background concentrations in South Africa. <p>The National Environment Management Act: Air Quality Act, 2004 determine Metropolitan and District municipalities to be the licensing authority which include all listed activities. Metro and District municipalities are therefore responsible to ensure that companies comply with license conditions their atmospheric emissions</p>

	<p>licenses and that pollution reduction strategies are implemented by all such listed industries. The control of dust, noise, offensive odours and indoor air pollution is managed and controlled by the Midvaal municipality. All related complaints are handled and resolved. All non compliance issues and complaints in relation to listed activities, are referred to the Air Quality Officer at the Sedibeng District for investigation. The current complaint system of the Midvaal municipality allow for all air pollution complaints to be registered with the municipality.</p>
<p align="center">GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT</p>	
<p>The IDP in its political vision and electoral promises made by the Executive Mayor undertakes to "Be open, transparent, honest and responsive government". The Municipality also rates itself in its performance analysis as "Good Performance/implementation/standard" on Anti-fraud and corruption management.</p> <p>One of the NDP's key priorities is the combat of fraud and corruption which is echoed in both the SONA and SOPA addresses. The MLM IDP 2019/20 is however silent on its stance in this regard.</p> <p>It is important for the municipality to express itself on how it plans to address the serious consequences of corruption, fraud and maladministration and consequence management, through the implementation of strategies, policies and control measures put in place. Furthermore, the municipality needs to ensure an ethical culture is embedded within the organisation, as well as public awareness and civil education to strengthen public participation and community oversight.</p> <p>The IDP does not make mention of the functionality of IGR structures in the Sedibeng District or intermunicipal fora being present. This was also expressed by the municipality during a Roundtable engagement with CoGTA in March 2019. CoGTA has initiated a process of circulating a questionnaire to determine</p>	<p><u>Received from PMS</u></p> <p>Refer to Annexure G (Page 581) of the approved IDP 2019/2020</p> <p>ANNEXURES:..... 151</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annexure A – List of Unfunded Projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Annexure A1 – Project Prioritisation per Ward o Annexure A2 – Provincial Department Projects o Annexure A3 – Midvaal Local Municipality Projects - Annexure B – Midvaal Spatial Development Framework 2019/2020 - Annexure C – Disaster Management Plan - Annexure D – Local Economic Development Strategy - Annexure E – Five Year Water Demand Management & Water Conservation Plan - Annexure F – IT Disaster Recovery Plan - Annexure G – Midvaal Integrity Management Strategy - Annexure H – Letter received from MEC COGTA on 2018/2019 IDP - Annexure I – Response to letter received from MEC COGTA on 2018/2019 IDP <p>Comments Received from Tommy 27/02/2020</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Council has a policy on the prevention and combatting of fraud and corruption and has a proven record of acting against fraud and corruption. If necessary, details thereof can be provided. 2. The Council has Waste By-laws and it will have to be investigated if the Sedibeng Local Municipality Integrated Waste Management Plan and by-laws can be incorporated therein or our By-laws to be amended, if necessary. 3. The Council should welcome the process of Cogta to assist the district and the local municipalities to strengthen intergovernmental relations and the development of an IRR strategy. This will be accommodated in the next IDP document.

<p>what support/interventions are required to assist the district and its local municipalities to strengthen intergovernmental relations and the development of an IGR strategy.</p>	<p>To be confirmed</p>
<p>FINANCIAL VIABILITY</p>	
<p>Cash flow: The municipality has demonstrated stability in financial management over the past number of financial years. The attainment of good results and performance are also evident from the previous financial years with positive outcome. The municipality has a positive cash position for each of the three years of the 2019/20 MTREF. A 'positive' cash position, for each year of the MTREF an indication that that budgeted expenditure budget is sufficiently funded.</p> <p>Cash coverage ratio: The municipality has a reasonable cash coverage ratio of 2.5 months which is expected to increase to 2.7 and 2.9 months respectively, this may mean amongst others the municipality ability to meet short term payments when they fall due. Ideally the municipality should try to maintain reserves of at least 3 months.</p> <p>Repairs and maintenance: The provision for repairs and maintenance for the municipality is still inadequate, 6 percent when compared to the National Treasury norm of 8 percent, which might affect the long-term sustainability of the</p>	<p>Not Received as Yet</p>

municipality assets. Adequate allocation in this regard should be made in order to prolong the life span of assets of the municipality.	
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